





1990



through the Post Office in Philadelphia, as the Co. Bank papers, through the N. Y. has been, by his own acknowledgment, the great robberies for the last nine years, and being arrested. The history of the committed in March 1841, and those of Little, of New York, for \$20,000, Bank for \$21,000, by Charles Webb, alias Jack Reed, who was arrested in 1841, will be made public in a short time, others, show conclusively the importance is man Daily, for which the whole country is to ex-officer Peter B. Walker.

**Murder in the State Prison.**—At Westfield, the like of the overseer of the Carpenter's morning last. Mr. Norton, the overseer, at a time, when the prisoner, Bennett, and struck him a heavy blow behind the head, which he followed by a second blow to the floor, and before he was taken to the third time. One of the convicts, the overseer, sprang to his assistance, and with the assistance of the Deputy Warden, Mr. Bennett was placed in confinement. Mr. Norton, remained in a very critical state, physicians entertain hopes of his life. The most hardened and daring of the prison. He is nearly fifty confined in the New Hampshire State Prison, and subsequently in the State of Sing Sing, N. Y. He is now on the Connecticut prison. He nearly killed when he was arrested, and was finally taken to the present term of confinement being two years. The two convicts who interposed, in saving the life of Mr. Norton, recommended to the next Legislature for pardon.

**Recognition.**—The interesting experiments for obtaining the difference of longitude through Magnetic Telegraph were finished yesterday, and have proved very satisfactory. They resulted in placing the Battle Monument Square, Baltimore, 1 m. 34 sec. 888 east of the Capital. The time of the two places was carefully obtained by transit observations. Lieutenants Carr and Eild assisted in these observations. The latter was used in the observations. The comparisons were made through the telegraph, and without any difficulty. They were had in ten days, and their accuracy proved in the interval marked and recorded at both places. I have adopted the result of the last day's observations and comparisons, from the elapsed time having been less.

The difference from former results found in the American Almanac is .732 of a second. After these experiments, I am convinced that the Magnetic Telegraph is a most accurate method for determining meridian distances more accurately than was before within the power of instruments and observers.

Accept my thanks and those of Lieut. Eild for yourself and Mr. Vail, for your kindness and attention in affording us the facilities to obtain these results.

With great respect and esteem, your friend,  
Prof. S. F. B. Morse, Capital, Washington.

**A TERRIFIC HAIL STORM.**—The Harrisburg Telegraph says:—One of the most terrible and destructive hail storms passed over a part of our country, a few miles above Harrisburg, on Sunday week, that has ever visited this section of the country. Its effects were awful in Lower Paxton and Susquehanna townships, where the greatest force of the storm was felt. Mr. Geo. Hain, one of our County Commissioners, and some of his immediate neighbors, were the greatest sufferers. The barn of Mr. Hain was entirely destroyed. His house was partly roofed, and all of the windows destroyed. One of his sons above the barn had the entire roof of his house carried off, and the other was completely demolished. All his fences were prostrated, and scattered far and wide. His crops of wheat, rye, oats, grass, corn, &c. were totally destroyed, and driven into the ground by the force of the hail, and his timber and fruit trees broken and torn up by the wind. His beautiful farm presents a scene of desolation, sickness and melancholy to behold. His loss is incalculable, and he is severely afflicted, as is most of the damage done to his buildings, fences, fruit and forest trees but the entire destruction of all his crops for the present year.

**Sudden Death.**—Deacon Christopher Barker of Portsmouth, who came up to the City to attend the Baptist Anniversary Convention on Tuesday, while on his way to the boat to return home yesterday afternoon, fell dead upon the side walk. He was 69 years of age, and highly respected by those who knew him for his intelligence and worth.—*Providence Transcript.*

**Elder Harvey,** of the Baptist Church, who lives in Frankfort, a few miles below Eliza, is probably the oldest living Christian Minister in the world. He is 109 years old, and a few Sundays ago rode on horseback five miles to meeting, made a prayer that was audible to the whole congregation, and returned to his home the same day. His sight and hearing are good, and he daily works in the field.

**MURDER OF A BOAT'S CREW AT MADAGASCAR.**—Captain Bailey, of the ship Enterprise, which arrived yesterday from the Indian Ocean, reports the following: (Cape Town, at St. Simon's Bay, April 23rd, replying)—Living been upon a reef about 60 miles N. of St. Augustine Bay, 33 hours, high and dry. By means of rats she was got aboard. A boat's crew, with a lieutenant, sent to take up the stream anchor, which had been left near the reef, was attacked by the natives, and eight (including the lieutenant) killed, and three wounded. Though the frigate was only a short distance off, the attack was not perceived by her. After the murder the natives made a speedy retreat.—*New Bedford Bulletin.*

**NEW WHEAT.**—A choice parcel of Wheat, (1,000 bushels) of this year's growth, was brought to New York through the canal, by the schooner Queen Ann, Wilson from one of the plantations of James C. Johnston, Esq. 85 miles up the Roanoke. We learn that it is earlier ten days than any arrival of wheat in our market in past years.—*Norfolk Herald, June 13.*

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**NEW YORK STATE SABBATH CONVENTION.**—The friends of the Christian Sabbath in the State of New York are hereby respectfully requested to meet in convention at Saratoga Springs on Wednesday, the 28th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M. to consult on the best ways and means of promoting, by example, by the diffusion of information and other kind moral influences, the due observance of the Lord's Day. The friends of the Christian Sabbath in the various cities, towns and villages of the state, are requested to send delegates to this convention; and friends of the Sabbath in the State are invited to be present and take part in the deliberations.

The above notice is copied from the Albany papers, where it is signed by seventy four gentlemen of great respectability.

**Distressing Casualty.**—We learn from a gentleman from Bolton, that a daughter of Mr. Julius Strong, of that place, aged 11 years, came to her death on Friday, the 21st, in the following distressing manner. Having left her home in the school house, she returned for her trunk, her head hanging outside the building and her feet in the air. In this situation she was discovered by a physician, who was passing the school house soon after the accident occurred, who immediately resorted to every exped-

**CROPS IN MAINE.**—From all parts of the State, we learn that the prospects for a good crop of hay are fair. The fields are well set, the mow has suffered less from the frost than usual, and with good showers, promise abundant harvest.

The recent cold, dry weather has not been favorable to corn, but that may do well yet, as the season for making it, is July and August.

Small grain generally promises well, and garden and other vegetables look fair.

Apples, from present indications, will be abundant.—*Portland Argus, Friday.*

**TALES OF TRADE.**—The other day a stone weighing half a pound was found in a lump of butter offered for sale in the Philadelphia market by a "highly respectable" old man Daily, for which the whole country is to ex-officer Peter B. Walker.

**THE WHEAT CROP.**—The wheat crop is very promising in this country a month ago, is likely to be as heavy as it has ever been, on account of the ravages of the fly.—*Summit (Ohio) Beacon.*

**RESIGNATION OF DR. HENRY.**—At a meeting of the Trustees of Amherst College on the 19th inst. Rev. Dr. Humphrey resigned the office of President of that institution, which he held for 21 years.

**PARTIAL ABOLITION OF QUARANTINE AT MALTA.**—The Board of Health at Malta, at a meeting held previous to May 15, voted the abolition of quarantine on American vessels arriving from ports North of Maryland. The term of quarantine removed is five days. The quarantine given to American vessels coming from any of the southern ports of America, is further stated, would depend very much on the bills of health which the Captains should be in possession of, from the authorities of the ports of their departure.—*Boston Ad.*

**DIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE DETERMINED BY MORSE'S TELEGRAPH.**—Among the many wonderful developments of the new Telegraph, one has just come to light which will be regarded in the world of science as deeply interesting. Professor Morse suggested to the distinguished ARAO, in 1843, that the Electric Magnetic Telegraph would be a means of determining the difference of longitude between places with an accuracy hitherto unattained. By the following letter from Capt. Charles Wilkes to Professor Morse, it will be perceived that the first experiments of the kind of which we have any knowledge have resulted in the fulfillment of the Professor's prediction.

Washington, June 13, 1844.  
My Dear Sir: The interesting experiments for obtaining the difference of longitude through your Magnetic Telegraph were finished yesterday, and have proved very satisfactory. They resulted in placing the Battle Monument Square, Baltimore, 1 m. 34 sec. 888 east of the Capital.

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ent to restore life that medical ingenuity could suggest, but to no effect—the vital spark had fled. The little sufferer must have died in great agony. In her struggles to relieve herself from her distressing situation, she had literally torn off her toe nails on the side of the building. She was an amiable and promising child, and her death has caused deep regret in the family circle, and among her school mates.—*Times.*

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Daggett, late of this city, has declined an invitation, recently received from a congregation in Charleston, S. C. to settle over them in the ministry.—*Rel Herald.*

**MORE MISSIONARIES TO CHINA.**—A meeting was held Friday evening in the chapel of the Brick Church (Dr. Spring's), for the purpose of a farewell interview between the members of the Presbyterian Church and Messrs. Culbertson, Loomis, Lloyd and Hopper, four young ministers who are to be sent out by the body as Missionaries to China. The ship Cohoba, with the Missionaries on board, went to sea on Saturday.—*N. Y. paper.*

**From the N. Y. Tribune, 21st.**  
**News from the Columbian River Exploring Expedition.**  
A letter was received on Wednesday by the Department of State at Washington from Thomas O. Larkin, U. S. Consul at Monterey, covering the following very interesting communication from J. A. Sutter, the Alcalde of the new town of New Helvetia, on the river Sacramento, one of the branches of the San Francisco. All parties by land from the Oregon, or from the United States to California, touch at this establishment first; most of the emigrants land from the States since 1840 have settled near Mr. Sutter.

The following is the letter:  
NEW HELVETIA, March 28, 1844.  
SIR: On the 6th inst. Lieut. J. C. Fremont, of the United States Exploring Expedition, arrived here in distress, having been forced to deviate from his course on account of deep snows, loss of animals, and want of provisions; he informed me of having left the Columbian river, a short distance from Fort Vancouver, with the intention of crossing to the head waters of the Arkansas river eastward, through the lower or southern part of the Oregon Territory, but finding a succession of high mountains covered with snow, which, with the distressed condition of his company, forced him to abandon his route and strike for the settlements of California, reënter, and cross the mountains farther to the south. On the morning of the 25th inst. he left here direct for the United States; his party consisted of twenty-five men. The visit of this exploring expedition I attribute entirely to accident; for a month previous to their arrival, the company had subsisted entirely on horse flesh; the starvation and fatigue they had endured rendered them truly deplorable objects.

(Signed) J. A. SUTTER.  
THOS. O. LARKIN, Esq.,  
U. S. Consul, Monterey, California.

Lieut. Fremont, through the kindness of Mr. Sutter, obtained the supplies of provisions, mules and horses that he required for proceeding on his homeward route.

If any one should wish to send a son to be educated in the Country, we can heartily recommend to him the private school of Rev. CHARLES W. EVERETT, Rector of the Episcopal Church in Hamden, Conn. a few miles from New Haven. Mr. E. has done honorable service to the cause of American Literature, and before taking orders, has been engaged in teaching some years most successfully. His are gentle, winning spirit and manner which must ensure success in Teaching by laying deep and strong the bases of Affection and esteem. He receives but few pupils, as may be seen by his Card in this paper.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**MORE ABOUT MEXICO.**—We learn since our last, through a private channel, entirely to be relied upon, that the true information from Mexico is, that the people of that country were never more united than they are at present in their opposition to a surrender of Texas; that they are determined to listen to no terms in regard to the project of Annexation; that they continue to regard Texas as a part of their territory, and "to a man," prefer war to any compromise of what they conceive to be their unquestionable rights upon this subject.

It is now perfectly clear, and must be so even to those who have hitherto doubted, that if the Senate of the United States had not resisted and defeated the project of immediate annexation, we should have been at this moment at war with Mexico. The wisdom and foresight manifested by Mr. Clay in his Texas letter, now stands forth in bold relief. Cal. Benton, too, may well congratulate himself on the share which he has had, by his able and fearless exposition of the unlawfulness and wickedness of this Texas speculation, in the signal defeat and overthrow which it has sustained in the Senate.—*Nat. Intell. of Friday.*

The Albany Daily Advertiser says that Daily, alias Barnes, the man who robbed McKie, at the City Hotel, was sentenced on Friday to 5 years in the State Prison. He was served with his supper, preparatory to removing him to Sing Sing in the evening, when, during the temporary absence of the Jailor, he committed suicide by cutting his throat.

**MOR LAW IN WESTERN NEW YORK.**—On Wednesday last, Sheriff White, in company with two of his Deputies, two constables and one other person, went into the town of Hinsdale, to execute a Writ of Possession, in favor of the owners of land purchased of the Holland company. The officers had succeeded in removing nearly everything from the house, when they were interrupted by a body of men to the number of about 150, who had assembled with guns and other weapons, (many of them disguised with point and Indian blankets,) and driven from the premises. Sheriff White had his coat torn to pieces, and was badly bruised. Deputy Sheriff Walker also had his coat torn, and was injured by a blow upon the shoulder. After the officers left the premises, they were fired upon, and volleys of stones thrown upon them until they were out of reach. The horses were then, they rode were badly bruised by the stones thrown at them. In their retreat, they observed from 40 to 50 men, some of them armed, proceeding toward the scene of action, so that the whole number finally gathered to gether, must have exceeded 200.

What courses the Sheriff intends to pursue, we are not advised. This certainly is a bad state of things, and as the law and its officers are set at defiance, no one can foresee the result.—*Cattaraugus Whig.*

**Foreign Intelligence.**  
**Imprisonment of O'Connell and his Companions.**  
The steamship Aetna, Capt. Jenkins, arrived at Boston at 11 A. M., on the 19th, having left Liverpool on the 4th. She had 75 passengers.

There are but three important items of news. Cotton is rather lower and dull, though firmer than at the last. Free Trade has been badly beaten in England, in an election for South Lancashire, where Mr. Estlin, the Agricultural candidate, beat Mr. Brown, the Anti-Corn Law man, by 600 majority. And DANIEL O'CONNELL and his companions have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The Court overruled their motion for a new trial. We copy the rest from Willmer & Smith's Times:

**Sentence on the Traversers.**  
DANIEL O'CONNELL.—To be imprisoned for twelve calendar months; to pay a fine of £2,000, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—himself in £5,000, and two sureties of £5,000 each.  
JOHN O'NEILL, JOHN GARR, T. STREAR, R. BARRETT, C. G. DUFFY, and T. M. RAY.—To be imprisoned for nine calendar months; to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—themselves respectively in £1,000, and two sureties of £500 each.

Sentence having been passed,  
Mr. O'Connell immediately rose, and said that he wished to remind the Court that he had made a solemn affidavit declaring that he had never entered into a conspiracy with the other Traversers, or committed the crime with which he was charged. He had now only to say it was his painful conviction that justice had not been done.

A sudden and vociferous cheer from nearly all parts of the Court followed this result; and although it was accompanied by the clapping of hands amongst the junior bar, and was two or three times repeated, the Judges did not interfere, although evidently displeased.

The Traversers immediately surrendered into the custody of the Sheriff.  
After a delay of about an hour and a half, which gave time to allow the excited feelings of the people out of Court, as well as for the necessary preparations for the Traversers, they were conveyed to the Richmond Penitentiary, in the Circular Road, their future place of confinement.—They proceeded thither in two carriages, attended by a large body of Police. A great many people ran along and kept up with the carriages, and there was also a large assemblage outside the Penitentiary on their arrival.—When Mr. O'Connell stepped out of the carriage he was greeted with loud cheers, and immediately entered the gateway. Within the courtyard a large number of respectable persons, many of them his most intimate friends, were drawn up in two lines. They received Mr. O'Connell in silence and uncovered, and, as he walked up between the lines, he shook hands with many of them; his bearing was manly and undaunted. He thus entered the Governor's house, which, we understand, he and his fellow prisoners will be allowed to occupy. The Penitentiary is a vast pile of building, in an airy and salubrious place of the suburbs of Dublin. The Governor's house is large, and has a garden attached, in which Mr. O'Connell, with his daughters, Mrs. Finnis and Mrs. French, walked alone, soon after his arrival. The prisoners as they must now be called, dined together at about 6 1/2 o'clock. They were all cheerful. We are happy to state there was not the slightest breach of the peace during the proceedings. The following Address had been prepared in anticipation of the sentence, and was issued on Thursday:

**Address of O'Connell to the People of Ireland.**  
**PEACE AND QUIET.**  
PEOPLE OF IRELAND—FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—BELOVED FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—The sentence is passed. But there is another appeal from that sentence. The appeal lies to the House of Lords. I solemnly pledge myself to bring an appeal against that sentence, and I assure you there is every prospect that it will be received. Peace, then, and quiet. Let there not be one particle of riot, tumult, or violence. This is the crisis in which it will be shown whether the people of Ireland will obey me or not. Any person who violates the law, or is guilty of any violence, insult, or injury, to person or property, violates my command, and shows himself an enemy to me, and a bitter enemy to Ireland.

The people of Ireland—the sober, steady, honest, religious people of Ireland—have hitherto obeyed my commands and kept quiet. Let every man stay at home.—Let the women and children stay at home. Do not crowd the streets, and, in particular, let no man approach the precincts of the Four Courts.

Now, people of Dublin, and people of Ireland generally, I shall know, and the world will know, whether you love and respect me or not. Show your love and regard for me by your obedience to the law—your peaceable conduct, and the total avoidance of any riot or violence.

**PEACE, ORDER, QUIET, TRANQUILITY.**—Preserve the peace, and I repeat cannot too emphatically be triumphant. Peace and quiet I ask for in my name, and as you regard me—peace and quiet I ask for in the name of Ireland, and as you love your native land. Peace—quiet—order, I call for under the solemn sanction of Religion. I conjure you to observe quiet, and I ask it in the adorable name of the ever living God. Graciously me and your friends by your being quiet and peaceable.

The enemies of Ireland would be delighted at your violating the peace, or being guilty of any disorder, extending to the town, or any expectations of his appearance were in abundance, when the great Czar presents himself at the palace of England's Queen. It is well that he has taken the nation by surprise, for the suddenness of his appearance has given to it an éclat which his deliberately announced arrival would have failed to create.—The British nation, in its reception of the Emperor of Russia, we are permitted to draw the line between extending a courteous affability, on the one hand, towards an illustrious stranger, one of the great ones of the earth; and on the other, the suppression of any enthusiasm at all indicative of personal respect for the man, or for the iron despotism by which he upholds his power. The object of his visit, it is said, is to ensure a practical acquaintance with the great mechanical and other improvements in which England is in advance of all the world. The Emperor has, for the purpose, brought with him a large number of scientific men, and during his stay in this country, he will have ample opportunities of gratifying it.

**ROYAL VISITORS IN ENGLAND.**—On the 28th ultimo, His Majesty the King of Saxony arrived with his suite at Dover, in the steamer Princess Alice, from Ostend, and proceeded to Penzance, on a visit to Earl Delawar.

**DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF NORTH CASTLE, CUMBERLAND.**—Intelligence arrived in Carlisle on the evening of the 31st ult. that North Castle was on fire, which was confirmed by the ominous smoke which rose from the castle, and by the sound of the bells, which were incessantly ringing. A special train was immediately despatched from the station of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, conveying powerful fire engines, with a suitable force of policemen, and in less than an hour after the alarm reached Carlisle the engines had arrived at the scene of destruction. Notwithstanding this despatch, the fire had made such rapid progress, that it was soon evident that there was no chance whatever of saving the castle, which is one of the most historic and romantic associations are attached. There was a very scanty supply of water, for although there was a tank of considerable size over the keep, and some springs were within the walls, they were wholly insufficient to produce any perceptible effect upon the conflagration. The fire commenced in the immediate neighborhood of the great hall, and soon spread through the entire quadrangle, burning with such violence, that it was not long before the great exertions made to save the relics of antiquity, books, panel pictures, and ancient furniture, with which the building was stored. By 8 o'clock the castle was burned down, with the exception of the stowards' residence on the western, and a portion of 'Bellevue's Tower' on the eastern side of the quadrangle. The fire is supposed to have originated in the porter's lodge, in consequence of the flues being out of order or too much intersected with timber.—The castle is said to have been insured to the amount of £10,000.

**SPAIN.**—The news is of no importance. The Government carried the recent elections in Madrid, by striking out every name supposed to be hostile. It is said that Don Carlos is about to abdicate his sovereign rights in favor of his eldest son.

**PORTUGAL.**—There has been a modification of the Portuguese Ministry. No other news of importance. The British subjects had been imprisoned for some offense, whereat the English papers are very indignant.

**SWITZERLAND.**—Switzerland has been the scene of a short though somewhat sanguinary civil war. The cause of discord is accounted for thus: Every two years the German High Church party of Upper Valais have a contention with their French and latitudinarian compatriots of the lower portion of the Canton. Last time the Upper Valaisians were beaten. This year, however, having a Vorort, or Executive Canton, (Lucerne,) favorable to ultra Catholic ideas, they grew more bold. Disputes threatened and the interference of the Vorort was obtained. This modulated the lower Valaisians, and actual hostilities ceased for the present. In consequence of the dispersion of the militia of the Lower Valais.

On the morning of the 21st of May, the troops of the Lower Valais, in effecting their retreat upon Martigny, were attacked at the defile of Trient. The battle was a long one. Thirty were killed, and among the number were M. M. de Nace de Weira and Varrez, whose bod-

ies it was said, were terribly mutilated. Four hundred of the Lower Valais troops endeavored to cross the river by a ford under a hot fire; the rest, to the number of about two hundred men, retreated to Martigny, where they dispersed. M. Joris, one of the leaders of the Lower Valais, arrived at the baths of Vevay, with about two hundred and fifty men. The affair may thus be considered for a time at an end. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the opposing parties were of such unequal strength, for the prolongation of the struggle would have brought on a collision between the Cantons. The two parties that divide the Valais are unfortunately violent and irreconcilable in their opinions. Young Switzerland represents no less violent opinions of the old aristocracy, under the influence of the Jesuits of Brig. There is not among the population a sufficient number of persons of moderate opinions to keep the two or three parties in check. It is to be hoped that the Diet, which is about to meet, may be able to take measures which will prevent another conflict.

**TURKEY.**—The accounts from Albania are of a very alarming nature. Notwithstanding the exertions of the Turkish Government, fresh atrocities are daily perpetrated upon the unfortunate Christians. The force under Reschid Pacha is deeply imbued with a feeling of hatred to the Ghazior, and numerous despatches have taken place.

A letter from Constantinople of the 27th of April, says that the State of Albania becomes daily more and more alarming. The whole province is in a state of revolt, and bodies of the insurgents scour all parts of the country, committing the most frightful excesses. By the last accounts the town of Skouta was closely blockaded by a reinforcement of 8,000 men, and after a desperate engagement with the Albanians, he broke through their ranks and entered the town. 800 men were left dead on the field. Hussein Pacha, who had entered Albania at the head of 5,000 men, had suffered great losses from sickness, and was obliged to retreat to Monaster in Roumelia.

We learn from Syria that the persons implicated in the fatal affair of Lattachia are still untried. The French Government, fresh atrocities are daily perpetrated upon the unfortunate Christians. The force under Reschid Pacha is deeply imbued with a feeling of hatred to the Ghazior, and numerous despatches have taken place.

**THE JEWS OF POLAND.**—Advices contained in the Hamburg papers of the 17th and dated, Polish Frontiers, May 10, state that the lamentation of the Jews in the kingdom of Poland is boundless at this moment, because the Government is seriously engaged in carrying into effect a measure which the Jews have hitherto hoped to avert—namely to oblige them to military service. Orders have just been received to levy the recruits in all the Governments in the course of this month, and no longer to exempt the Jews.

**Brighton Market—Monday, June 24.**  
Reported from the Biston Morning Chronicle.  
At Market, 285 head of Beef Cattle, 18 yokes Working Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep and Lambs, and about 550 Swine.

**Poultry.**—Beef Cattle.—Extra, \$5.75; first quality, \$5.25 to \$5.50; second, \$4.50 to \$5.00.  
**Working Oxen.**—Sales were noticed at \$67, \$71, \$76, \$83, and one yoke, \$102.50.  
**Cows and Calves.**—Sales dull. Sales noticed at \$18 \$21, \$22, \$27, and \$27.50.  
**Sheep and Lambs.**—Old Sheep at \$1.50 to \$3. Lambs at \$1.25 to \$3. Sheep dull—about 500 remain unsold at the close of the market.

**Swine.**—Last week's prices hardly sustained—whole sale, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 cts; and retail, 5 1/2 for Sows and 6 1/2 for Barrows.

**Starlings.**  
In this city, on Tuesday morning, 25th inst. by Rev. Mr. Sprague, Mr. Nathaniel Andrus, Jr., and Miss Harriet P. Terry, both of this city.

In this city, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, Henry V. Allen, of Albany, N. Y. and Ellen H. daughter of the Hon. Noah A. Phelps, of this city.

In New Haven, 17th inst. Mr. Charles Winthrop and Miss Jennie Bradley.

In Middletown, on the 12th inst. Mr. William A. Fuller, of Lebanon, and Miss Emily E. Yeomans, of Middletown.

In Haverhill, 19th inst. by Rev. Mr. Dunham, Mr. V. B. Jones, of Haverhill, and Miss Lurida Benton, of Tolland.

**Deaths.**  
In Litchfield, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Rachel Baldwin, widow of the late Charles Baldwin, aged 82.

In Simsbury, on the 17th inst. Mr. Jesse Russell, aged 58.

In Hartford, 13th inst. Mrs. Eliza Jones, wife of Mr. John Jones, aged 37.

In Danbury, on the 14th inst. Mr. Timothy Scranton, aged 53.

In Suffield, on the 12th inst. Mr. Phineas Harmon, aged 78.

In South Canaan, on the 1st inst. Doct. ENOCB ROOT, in the 69th year of his age.

He commenced the practice of medicine at an early age, and although he selected most of his medicines from the vegetable kingdom, he has been very successful in removing disease, and saving many, no doubt, from an early grave.

At the age of 33 or 39, he experienced rheumatism—received the ordinance of baptism, but did not unite with any church; and hence he lost his enjoyment in God, and wandered far from his heavenly Father. About six months since he began to feel the need of a preparation for death, and about the same time he was taken sick; his complaint at first, was Rheumatism, though terminated in diarrhoea. He requested the friends in the neighborhood to meet with him often for prayer and religious praise, and it soon appeared that God had answered prayer in his behalf; and it was now evident that he was drawing near the grave. In his last sickness he was a great sufferer, yet he did not complain—he bore all with Christian patience and resignation to the will of his heavenly Father. The Sabbath before his death he called his grand-children around his bed and gave them his last advice, and exhorted them to prepare to meet their God. From this time to his last moment, he enjoyed the Saviour's love, and he only waited a few days the coming of his Lord, when the curtain was drawn, and his spirit passed from earth away into those salutary regions of immortality far beyond the withering influences of sin, sorrow, and death.

He has left a large family of children, together with a large circle of friends, to mourn his death; but we mourn not for those without hope. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, who followed him to the grave, and there we must have him until the sound of the last trumpet, when we hope to meet him in heaven.—*Conn.*

**Receipts for the week ending June 27.**  
J. Rogers, 200; Benj. Fox, 3 1/2; J. F. Williams, 2 00; H. Buckingham, 3 00; Maria Dickinson, 2 00; George O. Bingham, 1 75; G



## Poetry.

From the Berkshire Courier.

## To the Seepie.

O who hath made this beautiful world?

So splendid to the sight—  
And who hath o'er our heads unfurled  
Such brilliancy by night.

Famed Chance, thou seepie's god—didst thou create  
The earth? and with thy mighty strength didst thou  
So permanently fix this mass of matter?  
So vast in its extent, so high, so deep?  
Mysterious Chance—didst thou create the hills  
And valleys, and elevate the mountains high?  
Didst thou spread forth and beautify the plain—  
Form trees so perfect in their symmetry  
And animals more perfect still; and herbs  
And shrubs, and flowers so sweet, that border on  
The stream, and deck the mountain woodlands wild?  
Didst thou create the rays of light that shine  
So brilliantly upon this lovely earth?  
And o'er the sun, and stars innumerable;  
O! O! how much for thee to do! And yet  
O! O! how much the mind profound  
Creates a moral world—the mind profound  
With reasoning powers, and thought, and will:  
Too much—I never can believe thou didst,  
Ah no! All things were never made by Chance;  
For lo, the name of God is plainly stamped  
Upon creation. The smallest leaflet,  
Light trembling in the wind, is but a tongue  
To talk of him. In low and murmuring sounds  
The summer breeze comes whispering to the soul!  
The trees, the meadows bright, the streamlet near,  
And every pebble on the water's edge,  
Hath each a silent language infinite.  
The waterfall, the tempest, and the storm  
Only speak more fully of his greatness.  
The seas that send their watery vapor forth  
Condensed in clouds and rain to bless mankind—  
Extensive forests and the boundless ocean,  
All, all speak of their great Original.

Hath any viewed the broad-appeal lake and cast  
A look upon the other shore, and kept  
Their thoughts on earth? Ah, no! the immortal mind:  
Unbounded thought, did not stop on the shore  
And linger so unutterably on earth—  
But bounding thence, 'e'en to the shore of time,  
It glanced the region of eternity;  
And spirit-like, commingled with spirit near  
Its ever-glorious and mountain cliffs and thrown  
Hath any stood on mountain cliffs and thrown  
A far and lingering gaze o'er nature's scenes,  
Till awe and admiration filled the mind  
And felt not there a consciousness of God?  
Hath any stood beneath the ethereal arch  
Of heaven at evening's hour, when thousand stars  
Looked down upon our favored earth with all  
Its wonders deep, and blessings large and full,  
And felt not there to bow in reverence to  
The God of such immensity—to yield  
His heart to Him who hath a right to all?  
Thou child of this blest sphere turn, turn and view  
Thyself, thou own immortal self—search deep,  
And when thy soul is freed from sin and guilt,  
Then thou wilt know the truth, "There is a God,"  
Thou'lt hear him speak in all his handi-works—  
And know he did create the earth, the heavens,  
The star-clad Milky Way, and all things placed  
Beyond the narrow reach of finite view;  
And though I cannot follow all his works,  
And all things know; yet I'll believe there is  
A great First Cause, and I will henceforth learn  
To gaze with new delight on Nature's works—  
And praise with holy reverence Nature's God.  
I then will call this God my Father too,  
Who deigned in pity and in love to lay  
His royal splendor by, and take upon  
Himself the burden of a guilty world.  
In human nature's humble form he comes,  
To bring the lost ones of this lovely earth  
Back to their native paradise and heaven.  
He bore the guilt of all men on the tree  
And rose triumphant o'er the grave and death,  
To offer pardon even to the worst  
Of Adam's fallen, wretched, ruined race.  
And now he stands in meekness all arrayed,  
Holding the golden crown of righteousness,  
To place upon the heads of those who come,  
A crown, to glitter when the crown of kings  
Shall fade away—when earth shall stop its course  
And sun, and moon, and stars be blotted out—  
When the last trump shall sound, and kingly saints  
Shall meet their blest Redeemer in the skies.

## Hints to Ministers.

Rowland Hill exceeded almost all other men  
in giving sound and often severe advice, without  
offending. Illustrations of this abound in his life  
by Sidney, and the following may be taken as a  
specimen:—

"No man ever had more solemn views than  
Mr. Rowland Hill, of the true nature of the min-  
isterial work, and of the necessity of an humble  
dependence on the Lord's assistance, for a bless-  
ing in it. One of his remarks was—"If favored  
at any time with what is called a good opportu-  
nity, I am too apt to catch myself saying—"Well  
done I, when I should be in the dust, and give  
God all the glory." Another was—"Lord, make  
me distrustful of myself, that I may confide in  
thee alone—self-dependence is the Pharisee's high  
road to destruction." "Oh dear," he said, "what  
poor stuff makes a preacher in the present day!  
—a useful minister must have brains in his head,  
prudence in his conduct, and grace in his heart;  
which is more than too many of the made-up  
talkers, who set up in these times for preachers,  
have."

"Some folks," he would say, "appear as if they  
had been bathed in crab juice in their infancy,  
which penetrated through their skins, and has  
made them sour-blooded ever since—but this he  
did not do for a messenger of the gospel; as he bears  
a message, so he must manifest a spirit of love."  
A minister having observed to him, that notwith-  
standing the fault found with his dry sermons,  
there were hopes of their usefulness, for Sampson  
had slain the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an  
ass—"True, he did," replied Mr. Hill, "but what  
was a moist jaw-bone?" He used to like Dr. Ryland's  
advice to his young academicians—"Mind, no  
sermon is of any value, or likely to be useful,  
which has not the three R's in it—Ruin by the  
Fall—Redemption by Christ—Regeneration by the  
Holy Spirit." Of himself he remarked, "My  
aim, in every sermon, is a stout and lusty call to  
sinners, to quicken the saints, and to be made a  
universal blessing to all." It was a favorite say-  
ing with him—"The nearer we live to God, the  
better we are enabled to serve him. O how I  
hate my own noise, when I have nothing to make  
a noise about. Heavenly wisdom creates heav-  
enly utterance." In a letter to Mr. Jones he ob-  
serves—"There is something in preaching the  
gospel, with the Holy Ghost sent down from heav-  
en, I long to get at. At times, I feel I am some-  
what like it, and then I bawl almost as bad as the  
Welshman. If we deal with divine realities, we  
ought to feel them such, and then the people will  
in general feel with us, and acknowledge the  
power that does wonders on the heart."

INTemperance and Honor.—A poor fellow,  
who had spent hundreds of dollars at the bar of a  
certain grocery, being one day faint and feeble,  
and out of change, asked the landlord to trust  
him with a glass of liquor. "No," was the sur-  
ly reply; "I never make a practice of doing such  
things." The poor fellow turned to a gentleman  
who was sitting by, and whom he had known in  
his better days, saying—"Sir, will you lend me  
sixpence?" "Certainly," was the reply. The  
landlord with alacrity placed the decanter and  
glass before him. He took a pretty good horn,  
and having swallowed it and replaced the glass  
with evident satisfaction, he turned to the man  
who had loaned him the sixpence and said—  
"Here, sir, is the sixpence I owe you; I make it  
a point, degraded as I am, always to pay borrowed  
money before I pay my grog bill!"

THE Bible DANGEROUS.—"Yes, the Bible is  
indeed a dangerous book, but for whom? It is  
dangerous for infidelity, which it confounds; dan-  
gerous for sin, which it cures; dangerous for  
the world, which it condemns; dangerous for Sa-  
tan, whom it dethrones; dangerous to false reli-  
gions, which it unmasks; dangerous, ay, highly  
dangerous to every church that dares withhold it  
from the people, and whose criminal impostures  
or fatal illusions it brings to light.

ADOLPH MONOD.

## Children's Corner.

For the Christian Secretary.

"Contentment is rather to be chosen than great  
riches."

Emma's wish, or the Fairies' Gift.

In a beautiful country there once resided a lit-  
tle girl whose name was Emma. Now Emma  
was the daughter of an honest fisherman who  
earned a scanty livelihood fishing in a neighbor-  
ing stream in summer, and when winter came,  
himself and family gained sustenance by weav-  
ing. Emma's father had a large family to sup-  
port, but they were all contented with their con-  
dition except little Emma; she was constantly  
mourning at her sad fate, as she chose to call it.  
No influence of her parents or brothers and sis-  
ters, could call her away from her murmurings,  
in vain were her father's smiles—her mother's  
caresses—her friend's love—she was all absorbed  
in self. Not only did Emma make herself one  
of the most miserable of human beings, but she  
caused her parents a great deal of pain and trou-  
ble.

One day little Emma retired to a grove from  
which could be seen the house of a very rich Bar-  
on, and there sat down to mourn over the wretch-  
edness of poverty, and to think of the happiness  
of the rich. While she sat there weeping, her  
ideas became confused, and she laid down upon  
a green bank and sank to sleep. While she lay  
there she thought she heard sweet music, and  
upon looking around to see from whence the  
sound came, she beheld a creature of tiny propor-  
tions, seated upon a rosebush not far from her.  
The fairy, for she was such, rested her beau-  
tiful eyes sorrowfully upon Emma, and she fold-  
ed her azure wings and all her appearance denot-  
ed extreme sorrow. See then approached Emma,  
(and with a voice as sweet as an Æolian harp)  
said she—"Dear Emma, I have long heard with  
sorrow your complaints, and I have now come to  
relieve them—I am the fairy Tintyella, and I  
am able so to do—but before I do so, I will tell  
you that you will be much happier if you remain  
in the condition you are in with contentment,  
that with the richest of human beings with dis-  
content, which you will assuredly have as a com-  
panion with wealth. I will give contentment  
and have you remain in the condition you are now  
in, or to be as is Eva, the daughter of the Baron.  
Oh! give me the lot of Eva, the daughter of the  
Baron; then I shall be completely happy. The  
fairy then bade Emma close her eyes, and told  
her to stand up upon the little green mound;—she  
then touched her with a tiny golden wand, and  
she became of the loveliest form and features ever  
beheld. When she opened her eyes she found  
herself in a splendidly furnished boudoir, surround-  
ed on all sides by attendants, who were ready to  
obey her commands. Now, thought Emma, I  
shall be entirely happy—now no share of sorrow  
shall pass my brow. I thank Tintyella for plac-  
ing me in this beautiful place.

While filled with these meditations she heard  
a band of music sounding at the door; the atten-  
dants informed her that it was the call to dinner,  
and after she had had a dining apron of blue sat-  
in put on, she was conducted by her attendants  
to the dining room. She was ushered into a room  
filled with ladies and gentlemen;—her parents  
called her to them and introduced her to several  
of the company. They began to compliment her;  
one would say, where did you get your cur-  
ly hair, another would admire her eyes and com-  
plexion, and another her little lily hands; but  
Emma could see that they did not mean all they  
said. When Emma sat down to dine she missed  
the blessing her father was wont to offer over  
their simple meals, (but she soon forgot that a  
blessing over that meal had been uttered in sat-  
isfying her appetite with the rich costly viands  
with which the table was loaded.) When she had  
satisfied herself with what she had eaten, her at-  
tendants and herself went again up stairs, and af-  
ter having a light robe of white silk put on, she  
laid down upon a beautiful sofa and went to sleep.  
When Emma awoke she had a very violent pain  
in her head, occasioned by a surfeited stomach  
and sleep immediately after. A skillful physi-  
cian was quickly sent for, and by remedies being  
speedily applied she soon recovered. Emma's  
parents, the Baron and his lady, hardly ever saw  
Emma, except when they met her at their balls  
and parties, and then they seemed nearly as dis-  
tant as strangers. Emma began to make com-  
parisons between her present parents and her own  
dear ones, that she had left with joy not more  
than a year since. How much did she dislike her  
way of life when compared with her former sim-  
ple mode of living. She did not then return to rest  
until 12 o'clock, nor arise till 12 in the forenoon.  
How much did she wish for the bloom that once  
mantled her cheek. How did she wish again  
to see her brother and sisters—how did she  
desire again to mingle in their delightful  
sports, and again join them hand in hand to go  
to Sabbath school.

Once, while filled with these reflections she re-  
turned to the same green mound where she had been  
transformed to the beautiful daughter of the Bar-  
on a year before, and there sat down to mourn  
over a cause much different from the one she had  
mourned for before. While she sat there mur-  
muring at the neglect of her parents and the life  
that she was condemned to live, she heard the  
same sweet music that she had heard before, and  
looking around her, she saw Tintyella sitting  
upon the rosebush and holding in her hand an ex-  
quisitely wrought casket. Her face wore a beau-  
tiful smile.—Said she, "Emma, again have I  
heard your murmurings, and again will I relieve  
them. Does my Emma still desire to be the on-  
ly daughter of the rich Baron, or does she wish  
to return to her own cottage home, which she left  
with disgust a short time ago?" Oh, said the un-  
happy girl, oh if I may return to my cottage  
home—if I may again meet my parents and crave  
their forgiveness for causing them so much pain  
by my complaints—that indeed would be true hap-  
piness. Well said Tintyella, to your own cot-  
tage home and I will give thee what is better than  
riches. Take this casket, it contains a pearl of the  
highest value;—the name of it is CONTENTMENT.  
So saying, a cloud enveloped her, and she was lost  
to the sight of Emma.

Emma started from her seat, the night dews  
were falling fast,—she had realized her wishes  
only in dreams; but, said Emma to herself, was  
not this vision calculated to teach me a lesson?—  
I will ask my heavenly Father to help me. So  
thinking she knelt down upon the bank and there  
implored her heavenly Guardian to help her to be  
contented with her condition, whatever it might  
be, and certain it was that Emma was ever after  
a good girl, and the delight of all who knew her.

"Thou source of pure, unbounded love  
Bestow this gift on me;  
A calm contentment with my lot,  
Wha'er that lot may be."

SARAH.

Public Acts  
OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,  
PASSED MAY SESSION, 1844.

No. 11.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act to regu-  
late the Election of Senators and to divide this State into  
Districts for that purpose."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-  
tives in General Assembly convened, That the town of  
Naugatuck, in the county of New Haven, shall be and re-  
main a part of the Fifth Senatorial District.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.  
Approved June 4, 1844. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 12.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act prescribing  
the number of Jurymen for each town in this State."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-  
tives in General Assembly convened, That the town of  
Naugatuck, in New Haven county, shall be and is hereby  
entitled to elect seven jurymen and no more, in the  
manner and for the purposes prescribed in the Act regulating  
Civil Actions; and that the town of Waterbury, in New  
Haven county, shall hereafter be entitled to select twelve  
jurymen, and no more.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.  
Approved June 4, 1844. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 13.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for consti-  
tuting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times  
and places for holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-  
tives in General Assembly convened, That the town of  
Naugatuck shall be and constitute a part of the Probate  
District of Waterbury. Provided, however, that all  
matters and business begun or entered in the Court of Pro-  
bate for the district of New Haven shall be completed  
therein, in the same manner as if this Act had not been  
passed.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.  
Approved June 4, 1844. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 14.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relating to  
Turnpike Roads."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-  
tives in General Assembly convened, That whenever the  
gate or gates on any turnpike are thrown open by the com-  
missioners on such road, in consequence of such road not  
being kept in good and sufficient repair, upon the com-  
plaint and appeal of twenty electors of the town of  
either of the towns through which the said road passes, to  
the select men of the town or any of the towns in which  
the said road is out of repair, to have the same repaired,  
said select men shall notify the directors of such company,  
or any one of such directors of such complaint; and if, af-  
ter such complaint and notice said company shall neglect  
or refuse to put said road in repair, to the acceptance of the  
commissioners thereon, for the term of thirty days, the  
selectmen of such town or towns shall, five directors or a  
legal meeting of inhabitants of such town or towns, repair  
such portion of the said road as is within the limits of the  
said town or towns respectively, at the expense of such  
town or towns, and make an account of the expense of  
such repairs and lodge the same with the treasurer of the  
town where such expenses accrued. And said treasurer  
shall thereupon notify the directors or one of the directors  
of said company, or the secretary or agent thereof of such  
bill of expense; and no company against whom such ex-  
penses have been as aforesaid, shall, erect or keep open  
any toll gate, or claim or receive any toll on such road  
until they have first paid said bill or bills of expense to the  
town or towns having made the repairs aforesaid.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.  
Approved June 4, 1844. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 15.

An Act to provide for the Registration of the Names of  
the Electors of this State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-  
tives in General Assembly convened, That the selectmen and town clerk in every town in this State shall  
constitute a board to make registration of the names of the  
electors in such town, and to ascertain and determine who  
are entitled to vote therein for all the officers to be elected  
on the first Monday in April, annually, and also of all who  
are entitled to vote at the next and each successive election  
of electors of President and Vice President of the United  
States; and said board shall be called the Board of Regis-  
tration.

Sec. 2. The town clerk shall officiate as clerk of said  
board, and in case of his absence, said board may appoint  
any other person clerk thereof, who shall be sworn to a  
faithful discharge of duty; and the members of the board,  
before they enter upon the duties herein prescribed, shall  
take the following oath:—"You each of you solemnly swear  
(or affirm, as the case may be), that you will faithfully,  
and according to your best judgment, perform the  
duties of a member of the Board of Registration for  
the current year, in conformity with the laws of this State:  
So help you God."

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Board in each town, in  
the month of March, annually, by diligent inquiry, to as-  
certain the names of all the electors in such town who are  
legally qualified to vote for the purpose of registering the  
names of such persons only as are electors resident in said  
town, entitled to vote for Representatives therein, and who

separate alphabetical lists of such names, and lodge the  
same, authenticated by the signatures of the members of  
said board, or a majority of them, in the office of the town  
clerk, for public inspection, on or before the third Monday  
of the same month.

Sec. 4. In order to ascertain who are legally entitled to  
vote at the election of electors of President and Vice Pres-  
ident of the United States, at the next and at each suc-  
ceeding election of such electors, said board shall in the month  
of October next preceding any such election, proceed as  
before named, to make out an alphabetical list of all the  
electors who are entitled to vote at such elections; which  
list shall be authenticated in the manner named in the pre-  
ceding section, and lodged in the office of the town clerk,  
on or before the third Monday of the same month.

Sec. 5. True copies of said lists, attested by the clerk  
of the board, shall on or before said third Monday of March  
and said third Monday of October, be posted up in such  
places as the inhabitants of the town at any lawful meeting  
may direct; and in case of failure to designate such places,  
the board shall cause copies of such lists to be posted upon  
three or more public places, in their respective towns.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the board in each town to  
meet at such convenient place as they may appoint, on the  
last Monday in March, annually, and on the Monday  
of the week next preceding any election of electors of  
President and Vice President, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said  
days, to correct and revise such lists; and they shall re-  
main in session for that purpose and for the purpose here-  
after prescribed, till five o'clock, P. M. of the said days,  
with the liberty of any necessary recess during said time;  
and said board may adjourn from time to time, but shall, if  
necessary, be in session on the Saturday next preceding any  
day of election as aforesaid, from ten o'clock, A. M. till  
two o'clock, P. M. and longer, if necessary, to perfect  
such list, and to examine and decide upon all applica-  
tions to be admitted to the privilege of an elector, and to  
administer the oath by law provided to those so found to  
be qualified. Any person claiming to be an elector in such  
town shall have a right to apply to said board for the regis-  
tration of his name, and also for that of any other person  
personally known to him, and also to object to the regis-  
tration of the name of any person, (either inserted or  
omitted) in the list, or the place where said list is to be  
by the board or proposed to be inserted, on the ground  
that such person is not legally entitled to vote in said town.  
Said board shall make such entries from and such addi-  
tions to the lists as they shall find to be necessary to render  
the same a perfect registry of the electors of such town, en-  
titled to vote at such elections, which lists shall also be au-  
thenticated as aforesaid. Provided, that the name of no  
person shall be erased from the lists, till he shall have had  
a fair opportunity to be heard thereon.

Sec. 7. The board shall give notice of the time and  
place of holding their sessions to correct and revise the  
registry lists upon the lists posted up, as before directed,  
and by advertising the same in one or more newspapers,  
if any are published in the same town. And in addition  
to the sessions of the board before named, they shall hold  
a session on the day of election, before the opening of the  
electoral meeting, at the place where said meeting is to be  
held, which said session shall be for the purpose of admit-  
ting and registering as electors of such towns, those ap-  
plicants only legally qualified to be so admitted, who shall  
have attained the age of twenty-one years, or shall have be-  
come qualified by virtue of a residence in the town, since the  
last meeting of the board.

Sec. 8. Duplicate copies of said corrected lists shall be  
made, one of which shall, on the Saturday next preceding any  
day of election as aforesaid, be lodged in the office of the  
town clerk for public inspection; and the other shall  
before the opening of the polls on the respective days of  
election, as aforesaid, be delivered to the presiding officer  
of such elections, who shall conform thereto in receiv-  
ing the votes for all officers to be elected at said meet-  
ings, except so far as the same may be altered in the man-  
ner in this Act prescribed. And said presiding officer shall  
receive the votes of all persons whose names are on said  
lists of electors as certified by said board, and he shall not  
receive the vote of any person whose name is not on said  
lists. The name of each elector at the time of voting, shall  
be checked by the town clerk or one of the selectmen, or  
by one or more persons appointed by them.

Sec. 9. The original official list of voters, as made out  
by the board, and list or lists used on the day of election,  
with the marks or checks upon the same, shall, by the pre-  
siding officer of said meeting, be preserved, he shall, un-  
der the final adjournment of the same, be lodged in the  
office of the town clerk, where the same shall be kept on file  
and carefully preserved.

Sec. 10. If any member of the Board of Registration, or  
if any presiding officer of an electors' meeting, or if any  
clerk appointed to perform the service specified in this Act,  
shall, without just or reasonable cause refuse or neglect to  
discharge any of the duties herein prescribed, he shall, on  
conviction, be subject to a fine of two hundred dollars, pay-  
able to the treasury of the county in which said officer, py-  
re; and if said member, presiding officer or clerk shall be  
guilty of fraud in performing said duties, he shall be  
subject to a fine of five hundred dollars, payable to the  
treasury of this State, or to imprisonment in the county  
jail for a term of time not exceeding six months, or to such  
fine and imprisonment, both, at the discretion of the court  
having cognizance of the same.

Sec. 11. If any person shall wilfully give a false name  
or any false answer to the Board of Registration, when in  
session, he shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, to be paid  
into the treasury of the state; and if any person whose  
name is not on the registry list shall vote or attempt to vote  
at either of the elections named in this Act, on the assum-  
ed name of any other person, whose name is on said list,  
he shall, on conviction, be subject to a fine of one hundred  
dollars, payable to the treasury of this state, and to one  
year's imprisonment in the county jail.

Sec. 12. The electors and town clerk of the several  
towns in this state, in lieu of the time now by law pro-  
vided for that purpose, shall meet at the place of holding  
electors' meetings, or at such other place as shall be desig-  
nated by said towns or the selectmen thereof, on the last  
Monday of March, annually, and on Monday of the week  
next preceding any election of electors of President and  
Vice President of the United States, at nine o'clock, A. M.  
of said days, for the purpose of examining and deciding  
upon all applications to be admitted to the privilege of an  
elector, and shall continue in session for that purpose, and  
for the purpose hereinafter prescribed, till five o'clock, P.  
M. of said days, if so long a time be necessary, and may  
adjourn said meeting from time to time, Provided, that no  
person shall be admitted an elector on any day of elec-  
tion, except such as shall have attained the age of twenty-  
one years, or shall have become qualified by virtue of a  
residence in the town, since the last meeting of the board.

Sec. 13. The board for the admission of electors may, at  
its discretion, and shall at the instance of any person  
claiming to be an elector in the town where the board may sit, examine  
applicants for said privilege, and witnesses under oath; and  
if any person shall, in giving his testimony before such  
board, be guilty of wilful false swearing, such person shall,  
upon conviction thereof, suffer the punishment prescribed  
by law for the crime of perjury.

Sec. 14. Every legally qualified elector of any town in  
this state, and a bona fide resident therein, shall be au-  
thorized to vote in any other town in the state, for Governor,  
Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Comptroller  
and Electors of President and Vice President of the United  
States; and any such elector who may lawfully vote  
for Representatives, in any town in the congressional dis-  
trict in which he resides, or who shall have resided for the  
period of four months next preceding such congressional  
election, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the  
congressional district in which he resides, at any election  
for a Member of Congress, in said district; and any such  
elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives, in any  
town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have  
resided in such county for the period of four months next  
preceding, shall be authorized to vote in any town in the  
county in which he resides, at any election for any county  
officer. Provided, if such elector offers his vote in any other town  
than the one in which he may lawfully vote for Representa-  
tives, he shall produce a certificate from the town clerk  
of the town in which he shall have been admitted an elec-  
tor, of such admission. And said town clerk and said  
elector, in each town, shall be in session during the time  
of voting, for the purpose of registering the names of such legally qualified  
electors only as reside in other towns than the one in which  
they offer to vote; and the certificates required by law to  
be produced by such electors, shall be placed in the pres-  
ence of the town clerk, who shall preserve the same.

And said Board of Registration shall also be in session dur-  
ing the time of voting, for the purpose of registering the  
names of such persons only as are electors resident in said  
town, entitled to vote for Representatives therein, and who

have therefore been admitted or registered as electors of  
said town, and have been omitted on said list by mistake,  
but no person whose name has been refused registration at  
any former meeting of the board shall be permitted to make  
application for the registration of his name during said time  
of voting. And if any person being an elector shall vote  
in more than one town on the same day for Representative  
in the county, or for either of the officers named in this sec-  
tion, he shall, on conviction thereof, suffer imprisonment  
in the county jail for the term of one year, and be subject  
to a fine of fifty dollars, payable to the treasury of this  
State.

Sec. 15. Whenever an adjourned meeting of the elec-  
tors of any town shall be held for a choice of a Represen-  
tative or Representatives to the General Assembly, said  
Board of Registration shall also, at the place where such  
meeting is held, hold a session on the day of election, pre-  
vious to the opening of the meeting; which said session  
shall be only for the purpose of registering the names of  
such electors as shall have become qualified to vote for Rep-  
resentative or Representatives in said town, since the last  
meeting of the electors of said town by completing  
of Registration shall receive for their services under the  
Act such compensation as the town may direct, payable out  
of the town treasury.

Sec. 16. Any person who shall wilfully tear down or  
deface any registry list which shall have been posted up by  
order of the Board of Registration in any town, shall, on  
conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of seven dollars,  
payable to the treasury of the town.

Sec. 17. So much of the Act passed in 1842, entitled  
"An Act regulating Elections," as requires a record of ev-  
ery person depositing his vote, and so much of the same  
as re-enacts any part of Act passed at the session of the  
General Assembly begun and held on the second day of  
December, 1836, which is inconsistent with this Act, and  
also so much of the said Act of 1842, as is inconsistent  
with this Act, and also of the Acts or parts of Acts  
relating to elections, and admission of electors, inconsis-  
tent herewith, are hereby repealed. Provided, that all of-  
fenders against said Act or Acts, or any of them, may be  
prosecuted, convicted and punished in the same manner as  
if said Act or Acts were not repealed.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.

Approved June 6, 1844. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

This is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been  
established more than thirty years. It is incorporated with  
a capital of One Hundred and Fifty thousand Dollars,  
which is invested in the best possible manner. Its invest-  
ments are in Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchan-  
dise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss  
or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory  
terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with lib-  
erality and promptness, and thus endeavor to retain the  
confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in  
any town in the United States, where this company has no  
Agent, may apply through the Post Office, directly to the  
Secretary, and their proposals shall receive immediate at-  
tention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company:

Eliphalet Terry,	Charles Boswell,
S. H. Huntington,	Henry Keeney,
H. Huntington,	James Goodwin, Jr.
Albert Day,	John P. Brace,
	Junius Morgan,
	ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
	JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.

SIMEON L. LOMAX, Secretary.

The Aina Company has agents in most of the

towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected

on terms as favorable as other offices.

The business of the Company is principally confined to

risks in the country, and therefore so detached that the

capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires.

The Office of the Company is in the new Aina Build-

ing, next west of the Exchange Hotel, State street, Har-

tford, where a constant attendance is given for the accom-

modation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE,

Thomas K. Brace,	Stephen Spencer,
Samuel Tudor,	James Thomas,
Griffin S. Diman,	